Our objection to the platform lies not in what it says but in what it fails to say. We looked for a bold and explicit declaration from the Convention on the subject of negro suffrage in the South and of equal suffrage to whites and blacks in the State of Ohio. We are disappointed that it has not so declared. This question cannot be dodged. It has been sprung upon the people by the collapse of the rebellion, and t must be met. State conventions may ignore it, politicians may evade it, but the people will discuss and decide it. It is irrepressible. It comes up in the press, in the pulpit, in private conversation. It is the leavealmost the only issue-of the day. We regret, therefore, that the State Convention did not declare itself explicitly and unmistakably upon it.

But the platform is framed, and we must take it as it is. It is a compromise document, and the nature of the compromise may be inferred from the letters of Judge Bishop and of our special correspondent, in other parts of this paper. It will be seen that the earnest efforts of the anti-slavery members of the Committee on Resolutions resulted in the admission into the platform of some very significant resolutions. For this result, our hearty thanks are due to two or three loyal and radical members of ample in "waiting for the solution of difficulties to be furnished by the progress of time and the logic of events" recalls to one of the most prominent in the morning mind how the people and the government advanced step by step to the policy of emancipating the slaves and then to making them soldiers. It suggests that the logic of events will speedily solve, and solve properly, the great question of negro suffrage, as it has the question of slavery. Meantime we detime and upon such terms as shall give unquestioned assurance of the peace and accurity not only of the loyal people of the South, (black loyalists as well as white) but also of the peace and prosperity of the Federal Union." The meaning of this resolution, introduced in committee by men who believe that the black man's ballot is his only security against abuse and oppression, and the only guarantee of the "peace and recurity of the Federal Union," is obvious. great principles of the Declaration of 10 dependence-that all men are born free and equal-though liable to the charge of being a "glittering generality" is certainly a recognition of the great principle which lies at the basis of the argument for manhood suffrage. It will thus be seen that the resolutions contain an implied recognition of the principle for which we struggle. Let us see to it that this principle is kept before the people, and that the issue be made fairly and squarely in the

Dissatisfied.

coming campaign.

The Cleveland Herald feels very sore at being so thoroughly besten by the LEADER in respect to a report of the State Union Convention, and vents its verstion in a tirade against the Associated Press dispatches, which, it alleges, gave no account of the Convention until yesterday morning. The Herald does great injustice to the Associated Press report by this statement. The LEADER on Wednesday night received a dispatch from Cincinnati to the Western Associated Press, giving a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Convention, which, however, it did not publish, as its special dispatches had already furnished it with a most excellent and detailed report. It is vain for the Herald to endeavor to screen its lack of enterprise in obtaining news by grumbling about the Associated Press report.

The Union State Central Committee The State Central Committee held a seasion on Wednesday'evening, and organized temporarily by calling E. Parrott to to the Chair, and appointing W. C. Howells Secretary. The Committee subsequently organized parmanently by electing Judge R. R. Sloane, of Sandusky, President, and Wm. E. Davis, of Cincinnati, Secretary. The Committee elected a campaign Executive Committee, as follows: Geo. B. Wright, President; James Williams, Secretary and Treasurer; Brigadier General B. R. Cowen, Brigsdier General M. Barlow, A. B. Butler, Joseph W. Dwyer, and J. J. Janney. The Can-trat Committee resolved to control the Executive Committee, and to that end resolved to meet at Columbus occasionally. "Going Back" on the Disabled Soldiers

We have been informed often that the Administration intends to appoint disable officers and soldiers to offices within its git, but as yet, in this region, none of the mutilated heroes have been so fortunate as to secure an appointment.

The above is from an article in the Plain Dealer on Friday last, commenting on the probable action of the State Union Convention. We hope that this critical sheet is now satisfied with the action of the Convention. Out of the nine nominations made by it, three were given to soldiers, and every candidate which the army delegates united in supporting was nominated at once. Let us see whether the Democratic Convention will do as well. We are disposed to think that there are not three honest and patriotic soldiers in the State who will accept a nomination at the hands of the party which nominated Vallandigham for Governor.

Letters of administration on the estate of the late President Lincoln have been issued by the Probate Court of Sangamon county, Illinois, to Hon. David Davis, of Bleomington, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois. Hon. J. W. Stuart is surety upon the bond. The estimated value of the er-

OHIO STATE CONVENTION.

The State Central Committee-The Contest on the Resolutions -- A Com-

Special Correspondence of the Cleveland Luanus. COLUMBUS, June 23, 1865. are required by the circular of the Central the subject you will medify that opinion the District delegations were as members by all Western Reserve men will admit. ory was allowed to prevail, and accordingupon just before the adjournment yesterday atternoon, by which certain changes were made from the list furnished by me. I now give you the Central Committee as

reported and agreed to by the Conven 1st District-M A Jacobi, Cincinnati. Wm E Davis do er E A Parrot Jas Walker, Logan county. T E Grissell, Wyandotte co. Mile G ruber, Fayette co.

J M Barrett, Green co.

Henry C Hooges, Mansfield.

Rush R Sioan, Saudusky.

M R Waite, Taledo.

Elijah Glover, Pertsmouth.

M Kawar Perts

M Kavgs, Perry co. John Havnes, Zanesville. Wm M Orr, Orrville. Wm P Johnson, Athens. F J Dunbar, Cambridge J H Miller, S eubenville A Everett, Cleveland. H E Parsons, Ashtabula On behalf of the Army-Col. R. W. Rateliffa, Col. W. D. Hamilton, Col. Harvey Hart, Major R. P. L. Baber, Capt. J.

H. Dilty. The Committee recommended that the Central Committee, thus reported, have power to appoint an Executive Committee of their own number, or others, not exceeding seven in number,

In relation to the resolutions adopted by the Convention, it is perhaps due to the truth of history that some explanation concerning them should be given, and I may premise by saying that they were almost entire the offspring of the representatives of the Southern portion of the State. It was pretty well understood to be the purpose of the Northern branch of the Committee on Resolutions to place the Convention, if possible, in an unquestiontionable position upon the important point of negro suffrage, and the Committee, among them the excellent to give some decided expression, also, in representative of this district. The rego- the matter of reconstruction. These facts lution extolling President Lincoln's ex- being well known, so far as individual conversations could give a knowledge of them, the question upon these points was

caucuses of the Southern delegates, and it was there decided to firmly unite in such a such a movementae a measure of expediency When, therefore, the Committee met, the delegates from the Northern districts were not a little surprised in finding affairs thus cooked up, ' but insisted on having their claims to a representation in the expresmand that reconstruction shall be "at such sion of the resolutions recognized. A warm and lengthy discussion of the policy involved ensued, in which the necessity of moderate measures was urged by the Southern delegates as vital to their success. But the effect was not at first favorable. and the delegates from the Northern counties had almost decided upon presenting to

the Convention a minority report embrac-

ing their views.

The probable disorganizing effect, however, which such a step would lead to, had its due influence, upon further consideration, in checking this design, and an contained no recognition of political rights and enunciated no principle as to the points at issue. This was partially effected by the insertion of the eighth resolution, as reported by the Commit-tee, reaffirming the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, and impliedly, the sentiment that "all men are born free and equal? With this alteration from the original form of the resolutions, the support of the Northern representatives in the committee was obtained to the resolu-

one as reported.

But it was not believed that the radical element in the Convention would be thus easily satisfied, and the greatest caution was preserved in keeping the character of the resolutions secret until they should come to the resding, when it was thought they could be passed by a soup d'elaf on the part of the southern delegates. The whole rangement of the order of business, by which the presentation of the resolutions was made to come last, looked to this end. and, as the event shows, the result was a complete success. The moment the closing words of the last resolution were pronounced by Judge Dickson, Hon. Benja min Eggleston, who had during the read ing advanced to the front of the platform, rushed the motion to adopt, and with the same studied arrangement, Mr. Wolf of Hamilton, as a life-long Democrat, seconded the motion. It was at this point tional resolutions touching the questions of negro suffrage and reconstruction, when the previous question was thrust upon the Convention by Judge Dickson. The chair ruled Mr. Pintt out of order, and pustleg the previous question it was earried and

the resolutions declared adopted. E. C. H. Grant's Right Hand. We see it stated in the papers, that General Grant's 7'ght hand was so badly awollen by the time be reached Buffalo, that he had to do his shaking with the left. If this report is true, we know how his right band became disabled, and an explanation of the cause will reveal another of his traits of character, which will not fail to greatly impress the public. During the General's overwhelming impromptu recep-tion at the Astor House, in this city, a tail, athletic man, who came in turn, after grip ping his hand firmly, commenced week ng it till the elbow turned painfully in its socket. Perceiving the fellow's object, the General, who has himself a powerful gripe, inddenly twisted the ruffianly hand be and looking for an instant at all the owner a aye, contented himself with throwing it off, and with merely saying, in an undertone, which was not heard even by a member of his staff, "You infernal rascal, I off in this way, hurriedly slid through the growd. The forbestance of General Grant, in enduring this outrage, his bare mention of which would have subjected the aggressor to have been torn to pieces is tive of great magnazimity and for e of

character.- Walker Spiret. An Appropriation by Congress for The Chicago Republican thinks that Congress will appropriate at least one year's salary of the presidency to Mrs. Lincoln.

It enys: There is a precedent in this case, however, which will unquestionably be follow-ed, On the 4th of March, 1841, General Harrison was inaugurated; and on the 4th of April, after exactly one month's service as president, he died. Congress, at its first session passed a bill appropriating twenty-five thousand dollars, or the whole salary or one year, to be paid to the widow of the decessed president. Mr. Lincoln com-menced his second term on the 4th of March, and died on the 14th of April.-Congress, following the precedent in the Mrs. Lincoln the whole salary of the year

which was thus commenced. The hill making the appropriation was the chiral country to list objects, but on the ground that it was legally indefensible. It passed, however, and established a precedent which will be likely to be followed in this more striking since,

would soon present num an irregular new. He chivalrously kept his promise, however, married her, turned his back upon her at the church door, and has refused to hold likely to be followed in this more striking since,

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ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. I. 1864.

THE STATE PLATFORM.

LETTER PROM A DELEGATE. The 1 te Convention-Resolutions &c.

EDITORS LEADER -I see by this morning's LEADER that in your remarks on the Union Convention platform you say "it is tes by the District delegations yesterday, when you shall have carefully considered Committee, the names of whom I gave in somewhat, and not only that, but confess

simply a committee to report a Central ready to go into that question with any Committee for the State. The latter the- prospect of a complete solution of it now. It was, therefore, in view of the present difficulties surrounding it that the latter reported surrender, and of having reinforced the first resolution was framed. portion of the first resolution was framed. Resolved, 1st., That the name and fame of Abraham Lancoln stand out from the history of the epoch unrivalled and alone, and while we deplore his untimely and cruel death, and venerate his memory, it becomes us to imitate his unidom, firmness and moderation in the treatment of vexed questions, and especially sto imitate his ex-ample in waiting for the solution of difficul-ties to be furnished by the progress of time and the logic of events

It was, therefore left, and designedly so, in this resolution, undisposed of, to be worked out by "the logic of events."

This subject was contemplated in the sixth resolution, which was as forlows: Resolved, That while we are anxious for an early reconstruction of fraternal rela-tions with the insurgent States, we demand that such reconstruction shall be at such time and upon such terms as will give unjuestioned assurance of the peace and serebel States, but also of the peace and prosperity of the Federal Union.

This looks to the whole subject being one

which Congress may finally control by re-fusing to the rebel States the exercise of fasing to the rebel States the exercise of the rights and functions belonging to the loyal States except at such time and upon such terms as will insure peace and security to the "loyal" people of the rebel States and also to the Union.

This was accepted by those who favored immediate "general suffrage" as tending directly to that result and leading by the recovery those of avents," inevitably to

It was purposely so framed that all neasures might be adopted (including negco suffrage) that might be demanded in the final adjustment of the condition of the rebel States. It was contemplated by many of the convention that it might be necessary to enfranchise the blacks, but they were unwilling so to declare absolute-

ly until they had more light.

By examining the eighth resolution you will find I think still more reason to conclude that you were mistaken in your first impression on the subject. But I have not time now to say more but will call your attention further to the subject.
Yours, &c. J. P. B.

Washington Items.

We clip the following from Washington pomals to New York and Cincinnati pa-

PARDONS GRANTED. The President to day pardoned Montrose . Pollen, of Missouri; J. M. Lesch, of North Carolina, ex member of Congress; R. D. Arnold, late Mayor of Savannah, the same who surrendered the city to Gen-eral Sherman. Warrants for pardon were likewise directed to be issued to W. S. Morris, Richard, Peters, J. W. Dunean, C. Harris and R. C. Hay, of North Carolina. BROWNLOW ON A PARDON CASE.

A characteristic letter from Governo

Brownlow was received this morning, in the matter of an application for pardon. The petitioner is the rebel Brigadier General Wm. H. Carroll, a very wealthy and once prominent citizen of Tennessee, and the same who is suspected of being connected with the rebel conspirators in Canada. It was but recently that Carroll em-ployed counsel for the purpose of sueing the United States Government for the use of, and damage done to his property by army purpose. He now asks for pardon, however, and his case was referred to Gov-ernor Brownlow for suggestion. The Govarnor's letter in reply says: "This man Carroll, were he to come within the State of Tennessee, would not be permitted to live five minutes. The people would not tolerate his existence there. I can't say anything against so mean a man as this, and I can't say any thing for him, I therefore say nothing.

SUICIDE OF EDMUND RUFFIN. Edmund Ruffin, Sr., of Virginia, committed suicide on Saturday, at the residence of his son, near Danville. This venerable rufflan, it will be recollected, fired the lirst gun in the attack on Sumter, in 1861. The Sichmond Whig of the 20th gives the fol-

lowing account: It is now said that Mr. Ruffin's mind has been very perceptibly affected since the execution of Richmond and the surrender of the Confederate armies. For a week previous to taking his life, Mr. Ruffin kept his chamber, busily engaged in writing what subsequently turned out to be a his-

tory of his political days.

He also wrote letters, and in one of them eft directions as to the disposal of his ody. He bathed himself, put on clean under and outer clothing, and directed that his body should be buried in the habiliments he had put on, without shroud chair, put a loaded musket to his mouth, and leaning back struck the musket with his hickory stick. The first cap did not explode and he re-

placed it by another which discharged the musket, the charge of ball and buck blowng cff the crows of the venerable old nd snowy hair against the ceiling of the room. When the family, alarmed by the report, reached Mr. Ruffic's room he was found lying back in his chair, the gun leaning back against him, and his life gone. A paragraph in the letter left for the perual of his family and friends, explains the tragic deep. It reads; "I cannot survive the loss of the liberties of my country." Mr. Roffin was very old, perhaps eighty years of age; and brooding over the troubles of the times, the war and its results, no doubt unhinged his mind and

sed a derangement of his once strong and vigorous faculties,

General Schenek on the Suffrage Question. addressed a mass-meeting at Columbus, composed in part of the delegates to the State Union Convention. That part of his speech relative to suffrage in the South bught to knock you down!" He then re-lessed him, and the villain, glad to be let is thus reported by the Cincinnati Gazette: On the question of suffrage in the rebel States, Gen. Schenck said there were three classes in those States: first, the aristoerstic slaveholders; second, the poor whites, whom even siaves leok down upon; and third, the slaves themselves. Neither of the white classes would heallow the privilege voting for some time to come—the first, because their loyalty could not be trusted; the second, because of their greater igne-rance than the blacks, and he would keep the former slaves, as well as their masters, inder probation until they could be trusted with the privaleges of citizens of a free republic. He would hold them under the power of the military arm, directed wisely by the civil authority of the Government. Slavery was not so dead but it might be galvanized into sufficient life to endanger the peace of the nation, and prudence lie-

tate 1 the observance of the adage, "make haste slowly." The trouble between Garibaldi and his oung wife is explained. She is an illegit-aste daughter of the Marquis Ramondi. Congress, following the precedent in the Professing much attachment for the warm case of President Harrison, will vote to bearted old man, she inveigled him, with her father's good help, into an engagement to wedlock. The ceremony had not been performed when he discovered that she

Rebel Manufactured Victories. OW THE MISSISSIPPI REBELS LIED WHEN THEREBELLION'S LAST MOMENTS CAME.

From the Jackson (Miss) Free Trader, May 2.] Dr. H. J. Holmes, of Spring Ridge, in this county, reached our cuty last evening from the immediate vicinity of Columbus, Ga. leaving there on the 18th ultimo, and A misunderstanding seems to have ob.

Union Convention platform you say "it is tained among the gentlemen appointed chiefly remarkable rather for what it omits the last papers published in the city previous to say than for what it says." I think the last papers published in the city previous to its fall. No mention is made in them of Lee's surrender. His loss at Richmond and Petersburg is put down at 20,not heard of until he reached Selma, and he my letter of yesterday. A portion of the yourself mistaken. That it is not what it is decidedly of the opinion that that imnmittee held that those appointments by should be on the "suffrage question" nearthe general feeling of the people where he of the State Central Committee, while the But the Committee on Resolutions, with has been as eminently sound, and that the other and larger portion regarded them as | two or three exceptions, were men not | raids have only tended further to excite their indignation and intensify their ani-mosity and determination to fight it out. He reports Lee as having obtained a great victory over Grant about the time of nihilated Sherman, killing, wounding and capturing 28,000 men. Lee was heard from as late as the 13th, in official communication with the President, and was in good condition! These reports are confirmed in nearly every particular, by reverse passen-gers on the eastern train from the Caro-linas and Virginia, who arrived here last

The following is said to be the official dispatch to General Taylor at Meridian, on which was predicated the dispatch to Gen. Tucker, at this place, relative to the "ar-

Lee and Jounston whipped General Grant in two successive engagements. Grant has lest one hundred thousand. A truce was then sgreed upon to try and arrange diffi-

at Greensboro, North Carolina, via Augus-ta, Macon and Columbus, to Gen. Cobb, telling him to stop the Wilson raiders. A on its way to Wilson. Forty-eight hours' notice is to be given in case hostilities are resumed."

I From the Demonolis (Ala.) Herald, April 25.] By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday evening, we learn that the espitu-lation of General Lee, said to have occurred on the 8th, and the manufactured address of General Lee to his troops on the 10th, is false. That up to the 19th no such thing had occurred. It is said, however, that necessary "logic of events" inevitably to the enfranchisement of the colored race. General Lev's rearguard, comprising about seven thousand men, had surrendered, but General Lee was not in the rear guard. THE BERALD OF JOY !- PRACE THE END!!-

> [From the Herald of the 25th.] We are glad to be able to greet our readers with the glorious intelligence that a general armistice has been agraed upon be-tween Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant for the final settlement of the controversy between the United States and the Confederate States; that the interview was solicited at the instance of Gen. Grant. The immediate cause for asking for the armistice has arisen from the fact that Gen. Grant had lest one hundred thousand men from rtion, consequent upon the death of Lin-

General Cobb also telegraphed to Gen.
Wilson, the raider in this section, that such

CONFEDERATE MONEY. take their own money

John Bitchell.

John Mitchell's career has been a checkor collin. He then seated himself in a with the Press of New York, Washington, prior to coming here:

Mitchell graduated at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1836, studied law an practiced his protestin for six years in Newry and Banbridge, during the stormy period of O'Connell's "monster meetings," his arrest,

In 1845, on the death of Thomas Davis, the colleague of Mr. Gavin Duffy in the Mitchell was called to Dublin to succeed him. His articles were revolutionary in spirit, and for one which appeared in 1856, showing how the people ould contend with the army, and advocating the use of vitriol against the troops in case of a conflict in the streets, the "Nation" was prosecuted by Government. In conince of the pruning to which his articles were subsequently subjected, he quar-reled with Duffy toward the end of 1847, and soon after founded the "United Irish-man," an organ which teemed with legal treason, and brought him in direct colle-sees with the Government. After an ex-istence of three months the journal was suppressed, and its editor sentenced to expatration for the term of fourteen years. On May 27, 1848, after two weeks incaration in Newg &c, Mr. Mitchell was taken in irons from Dublin to the convict depot of Spike Island (Cork Harbor), where a Governmens order was received to treat him as "a person of education and a gentleman." Taken thence in a day or two on the Scourge sloop of war, he passed ten months of his sentence on the island of Bermuds, whence he was again deported to Australia. Here he met Mesers Smith Brien, Meagher, Martin, and other political associates whom he had left behind him in Ireland, but who met the same fate

Political. Major General Butler, A. H. Bullock,

Thestronger of the reconstruction parties trict, and a settlement of all questions like- now of the belief that if there is such a

MEDICAL.

Deafness, Catarrh.

"It is efficially reported that Generals July 15th, 1865.

"This came from General Beauregard

GENERAL LEE NOT CAPITULATED.

GRANTLOSES 100,000 MEN.

This glorious intelligence was telegraphed by Gen. Beauregard to Gen Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and by him to Gen. Dick Taylor. There is no doubt of the above being the fact, for a gentleman of un-doubted veracity informs us that the telegram undoubtedly went through the De-mopolis office last night.

is the fect in regard to the armistice, and that he would soon be officially informed of it. He had therefore, requested Gen. Wilson to abstain from any further hostilities till so informed. Our heart is full to overflowing at the glorious prospect now dawning for the independence of the South. Where will be the long faces now? Where the enterwauls continually assailing those who have held fast to the faith that independence and liberty would be the final inestimable boon of their country?

If the result of this "truce" should be the independence of the Confederacy, there is no man who can or will deny that Confederate notes will greatly enhance in value, and finally command coin at but a small discount, if not at -par. On the other hand, if we should surrender all and ose our nationality, let it not be forgotten that the individual States of the South, in solemn convention and by legislative enactments, became the endorsers of the Confederacy, and are pledged to the redemp-tion of the Confederate issue or notes. Why should the people, then, be afraid to

ered one. He is now lifty years of age, having been born in the town of Dungiven, county of Derry, Lieland, where his father was a Unitarian clergyman. With his life since landing in the United States eleven years ago, the public are quite familiar, it having been spent in connection Tennessee, South Carolina and Virginia. The following skeich gives his history

trial and imprisonment.

ting his e-cape from the colony, landed in New York on November 29.

Henry L. Dawes and Joseph White are mentioned as Union candidates for Governor of Massachusetts. Wm, Claffin is men-tioned for Lieutenant Governor, A. C. Mayhew for State Treasurer, Whiting Griswold or E. B. Gillette for Attorney General, and Auditor.

in North Carolina favors for the coming | am not only as fully satisfied as to the utilelection a general registry law, with com-sity and a finacy of your treatment of ca-petent commissioners in every election dis-tarrh as I was six months ago, but I am would soon present him an irregular heir, by to arise before the day of election. With thing as a cure for Chromic Caransa, in

DISCHARGES OF THE EARS, &c

DR. LIGHTHILL

LATROF No. 34 St. Marks Place, new York City.

Will commence his engagement

AT MANSFIELD, RICHLAND CO, O. At the Wiler House, From Monday, July 10th, until Faturday,

AT ELRYIA, LORAIN, COUNTY OHIO. At the Beebe House, from Tuesdo June 20th, until Saturday, June 24th, 1865.

OHIO. At the American Hotel, from Tuesday, June 27th, until Saturday, July 1st, 1865.

AT CLEVELAND. At Russell's Forrest City House, from Monday, July 3d, until Saturday, July

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL'S first visit to Ohio was induced by numerous applications for treatment from parties unable to visit New York for that purpose, and who can not be successfully treated except after a personal examination. His practice has been so successful that he has repeated his visits to Cleveland several times. Still he finds that it is almost as difficult for some parties desiring his service, to visit him at Cleveland, that in complience with the re-quest of many citizens, he has consented, before returning to Europe, to visit saveral central points in Northern Ohio, making Cleveland his headquarters so that all who device can consult him.

For the past twelve years Dr. Lighthill has paid exclusive attention to the treatat of desiness and estarrh in its various forms. He has practiced in New York, and other principal Essiern cities, where until a few months past, he was associate. with his cousin, Dr. E. B. Lightbill, and, together they have acquired a standing which has earned for the "Lighthill Institute" its present great reputat

From the Rev. B. T. Welch, formerly Pas-tor of the Pearl Street Papitst Church,

Albany, New York. Newtonville, Nov. 10, 1265. Dr Lightinia.—Dear Sir: Allow me to express my grateful thanks for the skill and kind attention rendered to my daughter, whose ears have been badly affected for many years, and for some months past has been nearly deprived of hearing. The We envy not them their feelings. What becomes of that address of General Lee to his troops upon capitulating, and which so sad deprivation, painfully embarrassing, many so greedily swallowed? Our read-ers will notice that it bears the stamp of have experienced it. If, therefore, there he a remove for this recet out the and to merry plant, a legitime that it the bald. The downfail of Lincoln ends the war. ness since early childhood. The left ear has been badly diseased. The right ear, also, for several years, was seriously affect-od, and the disease apparently increasing, threatening the entire less of hearing. It was with extreme difficulty that she could participate in the conversation of her friends, and for two years has been deprived of this source of social enjoyment. Happily my attention was directed to your advertisement, and I was induced to place her in your care. Your treatment, under care of a kind Providence, has been suc-cessful. Her hearing, so far as I can judge, appears to be perfectly restored. Whether this restoration is permanent is a question time alone can determine, but present results are certainly very gratifying.

I am, dear sir, Truly and gratefully yours, B. T. WALCH, D. D.

From Rev. Fred S. Jewell, Professor of the Nate Normal School, Albany, N. Y.
Dr. Lighthill.—Dear Ser: Under date March 14, I sent your careful statement of my case, my former treatment, my fail-ure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its betteffers

I have been, from the winter of the ves 1844, subject to violent perfectled attacks of estarch, marked by febrile syptom, vio ent inflammation of the lining n embrane of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming serid and yellow and towards the close of the attack purient and bloody. These stracks pro duced a most distressing spucies of head-ache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapaciate mo for business, and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflamulation would extend to the teeth, produce toothache, or to the throat, occasioning hearseness and partial loss of voice; and twice within the ast few years it has so affected the right eye as to confine me for weeks to a dark. I had tried medicines and applications

of various kinds; snulls and other catarrhat preparations of some half a dozen kinds applications to the head of camphor, ginger and hat firm maintion of different kinds; and in consection with these the usual emetics and cathertics employed to induce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improve-ment, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded, it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these cir-cum-tances I was led, though with some reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of you trestment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease at it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time when I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply and were there before him. On July 19, had obtained a material relief which amply 1854, Mr. Mitchell resigned his parole, and repaid me for my trial of your treatment and which satisfied me that that trestment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the almost unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe attacks of illness, which would have formerly rendered such an oscurrence inevitable, was, to me proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, and while it is unpleasant for me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before Captain Tucker, of Great Barrington, for the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I

FREDERICK S. JEWELL,

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS. No. 44 WALL STREET, N. Y., Government Loan Agents,

BANKERS.

KEEP ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. THE ISSUES OF 7-30 TREASURY NOTES OF ALL DESCRIBATIONS.

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A large lot of Bleaches and hispans, Doylies.

Bleached and Brown Shirtings.

Bleached and Brown Shirtings.

All three Go. ds are more or less damaged by fire and water, and will be sold at great magains until all are closed ont.

1. r. HERWOOD,

244 and 544 Emperior street,
Cloveland. Obio. LACE MANTLES.—Received this day: Panels " " " French Lace Points,

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7 and 11 Patter Co.

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Choice French Organdles,

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Are off ring

SPECIAL BARCA NS IN New Shades Alpaca i rege Marsin Grenadines Organdies Jacobe s

Marso lies Quilts Paracols Sun Umbrellas PLAIN SILKS IN ALL COLORS,

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21/ Superior Street, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, ORCANDIE MUSLINS, In Beautiful Besigns. MOZAMBIQUES, In Chens, Stripe and Plaid,

Black and White Cherk Sliks, In Solid and Broken Checks, Black and Colored Grenadines, Black and Colored Craps Meretz, With a large assorment of

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Having purchased my stock of Lines Goods since the heavy decline of Gold, I am enabled to offer them at greatly reduced rates. In the stock will be found Bleached Table Bamask at \$1.25; Former price, \$2.00 a yard. Bleached Table Bamask at \$1.50; Former price, 82.35 a part.
Unbl'd Table Bamask only \$1 a pard. PILLOW-CASE LINEN, of best qualities, at WHITE TABLE-CLOTE at \$3.00; setually orth now, \$5.00. NAPKINS, DOYLES, and LINEN BOSOMS,

Hand-spun Damask, Towels, Diapers, &c. All Lines Goods sold by me are warranted of the very best manufacture, and will be sold off as low as such qualities of goods can be afforded.

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By authority of the Sourctary of the Tressury, the undersigned, the Teneral Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent, interest per annum

7-30 LOAN! These notes are issued under date of July 16,

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These Bonds are worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Boads, from County, and Municipal taxation, schick adds from on to three per cent. per masses to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-sanually by Coupons attached to each note, which may be out off and sold to any

The interest at 7-30 per ct. amounts to One Cent per Day on a \$50 Note.
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Ten " " \$500 "
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Notes of all denominations named will be promp ly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions lar in torm and privileges to the Seven-Thirtie already sold, except that the Government centre to itself the option of paying interest in gold cold at 6 per cent, instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Bub scribers will deduct the interest in currency up t July 15th, at the time when they subscribe The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Suren-thirties will commence on the let o

June, and will be made promptly and cont after that date. The alight charge made in the conditions of this THEED SERIES affectionly the matter of int est. The payment to gold, Is made, will be equivlest to the carrency interest of the higher rate. The return to specia payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize price that purchases made with six per cent, in col-

would be fully equal to those made with seven and three tenths per cent, in currency. This is The Only Loan in Market

Great Popular Loan of the People-Less than \$230,000,000 of the Less authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. Thi mount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed. will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premius se has uniformly been the case on closing the sub scriptions to other Luany.

In order that citizens of every fown and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the load, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have gen scalls agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Hubscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the noise for which they receiv

Salectiption Agent, No. 113 South Third street, Philadelphia, May 15, 1865. Subscriptions will be received by the FIRST NACIONAL BANK, SECOND NATIONAL BANK, MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK. COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF APE'T QUARTERMANTER, } ATOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, The ut dings, as follows; Office and Forage House, 48 feet long by heat in width. Lote 2 to 5 - Stehle, 201 feet long by 38 feet width Lot 6 - Mrss Houle, 48 feet long by 30 feet width Lote 7 to 13 - Simble Shows, 307 feet by 14 feet in Liots 14 to 34 -- Brand Fence, 1680 feet long by Lots it to at the board of the stable.

Lot 38-Plank Flooring in the stable.

The above property will be seld in lots as divided above, at as much per fool, beard in masure, contained therein. The property to be taken down and removed within seven days from date of as a at the appears of the gurchaser. Forms cash on delivery.

Basile is SPANGLER, jezzerz Captain and a. Q. M.

NOTICE. SALE OF ARMY MULES. QUARTENNAST - B GENERAL'S OFFICE, WARRINGTON, D. C., May 39, 1805.

MARY THU'S ANDO OF BULLET are being dispoord of at public sale, a Washington.

There are will common untit the anniherof saferals
a reduced to proportion to the reducing of the
formessee, and of foreign, probably F-Ma THOU

Connessee, and of Coorgia, probably Folia TROE AND OF THE FINEST CLX SINGS TRAMS IN ME WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of Many of them were bounds in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the a minimal in all their matches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by 'racker, guntin and families. The whole South 's attributed by the subdies. The whole South 's attributed for families and the North has also self-red from the dain of anomals, taken to supply the armies.

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Onto and Unio Flate Superts and a variety of other Law Books; also, one Sock Case and other officerniture, will be send at public auction, at the Law Office of J. P. Stables, in the city of cleveland Onto, on Monday, the third day of July, 1805, commanding at 10 o'chort A. M.

J. P. BISHOP, Adm'r. Cleveland, June 18th, 1865. [217,125]

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